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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/751,151	12/27/2000	John D. Marshall	13149/3	8710
7590	05/14/2007		EXAMINER	
Craig A. Summerfield Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione P.O. Box 10395 Chicago, IL 60610			FLANDERS, ANDREW C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2615	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			05/14/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/751,151	MARSHALL ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Andrew C. Flanders	2615

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 February 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-3,36-38,71-73 and 106-114 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-3,36-38,71-73,106,107 and 109-114 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 108 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 27 February 2007 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 106 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 106 recites the limitations "the output audio file format" and "the combined scaled digital audio file". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3, 36, 38, 73, 78, 106, 107 and 109 – 114 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heyl (U.S. Patent 5,774,567) in view of Best (U.S. Patent 2,265,097).

Regarding **Claims 1 and 78**, Heyl discloses:

A method for automatic digital audio mixing of at least two digital audio files (Figs. 2 and 3), comprising:

reading at least two said digital audio files (Fig. 3 the various inputs which are then converted to digital form in elements 102 – 108);

determining scale factors for scaling each of said digital audio files (i.e. the weight values are preferably determined by application programs executed by the computer system; col. 4 lines 40 – 50);

applying each said scale factor to the entirety of each of said digital audio files respectively to create scaled digital audio files (i.e. the level adjustment circuits in Fig. 3 apply weights to each of the digital sequences and then output the result);

combining each of said scaled digital audio files into a single audio recording output as a digital file (Fig. 3 the various outputs).

Heyl does not explicitly disclose automatically determining the scale factors based on an analysis of said at least two digital audio files by a digital processing unit; wherein each scale factor is based on an analysis of the entirety of each of said at least two digital audio files relative to each other or outputting on a storage medium.

Best discloses automatically varying the amplitude level of various sound sequence between the output of a sound reproducer and a sound recorder in accordance with the predetermined average level of the respective sound sequences being reproduced; col. 2 lines 1 – 6; col. 1 lines 43 - 47.

Heyl discloses that the weights may be set according to techniques well known in the art. Applying the teachings of Best to set the weight values of Heyl discloses:

automatically determining (calculating the predetermined averages in Best) the scale factors (setting the weights in Heyl based on Best's averages) based on an analysis of said at least two digital audio files by a digital processing unit (Best's average determined using by Heyl's computer system); wherein each scale factor is based on an analysis of the entirety of each of said at least two digital audio files relative to each other (the average of each sequence is determined, to determine an

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average of a sequence, the entire sequence must be examined, further the average is determined between the sound sequence; i.e. with respect to each other).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the average determination technique of Best to set the weights in the computer system of Heyl. Heyl discloses that any known techniques may be used, Best discloses one particular technique and states that it allows the avoidance of an output in which the average sound level varies from sequence to sequence; col. 1.

Furthermore, Examiner takes official notice that recording the output onto a recording medium is notoriously well known in the art. It is desirable to do so to save the resultant output for later use.

Regarding **Claims 36, 107, 109, 110 and 111**, in addition to the elements stated above in claim 1, the combination does not explicitly disclose the scale factors are based on an analysis of a root mean square, peak absolute value, or the combination thereof.

However, Examiner takes official notice that scaling signals based on a root mean squared (RMS) or peak absolute value is notoriously well known in the field of audio. For example Smyth (U.S. 5,978,762) discloses scaling samples by multiplying with the RMS or peak scale factors. One would be motivated to do so to use a notoriously well known measurement technique (i.e. RMS and peak value) to reliably modify the audio levels in the combination.

Regarding **Claims 3, 38 and 73**, in addition to the elements stated above regarding claims 1, 36 and 71, the combination further discloses:

receiving one of said at least two digital audio files from a user (the inputs of Heyl are not explicitly disclosed to be received from a user, however, they must be provided to the system in some manner. Whether they are applied automatically or manually, at some point the data must be created or applied by a user.)

Regarding **Claim 106**, Heyl discloses:

A method for mixing two digital audio files (Figs. 2 and 3), the method comprising:

inputting in parallel a first digital audio file in its entirety and a second audio file in its entirety (Fig. 4 the inputs);

generating first and second scale factors and a maximum value allowed by an output audio file format (i.e. the weight values determined by the computer system; col. 4);

generating a first scaled digital audio file by applying the first scale factor to the originally input first digital audio file (Fig 3 element 110 and its output);

generating a second scaled digital audio file, by applying the second scale factor to the originally input second digital audio file (Fig. 3 element 112 and its output);

generating the combined scaled digital audio file by combining the first scaled digital audio file and the second scaled digital audio file (output of adders Fig. 3).

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Heyl does not explicitly disclose calculating audio file characteristic values for the first and second digital audio files, basing scale factors on those characteristics or the second scaled file having an output level that is substantially equivalent to an output level of the first scaled digital audio file.

Best discloses automatically varying the amplitude level of various sound sequence between the output of a sound reproducer and a sound recorder in accordance with the predetermined average level of the respective sound sequences being reproduced; col. 2 lines 1 – 6; col. 1 lines 43 - 47.

Heyl discloses that the weights may be set according to techniques well known in the art. Applying the teachings of Best to set the weight values of Heyl discloses:

calculating audio file characteristic values for the first and second digital audio files (i.e. calculating the predetermined averages of Heyl's audio files as taught by Best using the computer system in Heyl);

basing scale factors on those characteristics or the second scaled file (i.e. determining the weights in Heyl using the predetermined averages); and

the second scaled file having an output level that is substantially equivalent to an output level of the first scaled digital audio file (i.e. maintaining a uniform average level as taught by Best in Heyl's system).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the average determination technique of Best to set the weights in the computer system of Heyl. Heyl discloses that any known techniques may be used, Best

discloses one particular technique and states that it allows the avoidance of an output in which the average sound level varies from sequence to sequence; col. 1.

Regarding **Claim 112**, in addition to the elements stated above regarding claim 1, the combination further discloses:

bringing up an overall level of the single audio recording output to a maximum level (i.e. raising the lower level inputs to the maintain a uniform average, the average being the max level).

Regarding **Claim 113**, in addition to the elements stated above regarding claim 112, the combination further discloses:

wherein a peak of the overall level does not exceed a maximum level supported by a data format (i.e. the levels are maintained to a uniform average, thus they will not exceed this and it can be considered a max level).

Regarding **Claim 114**, in addition to the elements stated above regarding claim 1, the combination further discloses:

wherein the single audio recording output is a modification of the at least digital audio files and is unable to be divided back into the individual digital audio signals (i.e. the outputs in Heyl are output in one of many ways, two being an analog or digital representation, which would not be able to be separated after combination).

Claims 2, 37 and 72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heyl (U.S. Patent 5,774,567) in view of Best (U.S. Patent 2,265,097) and in further view of Frederick (U.S. Patent 5,768,126).

Regarding **Claims 2, 37 and 72**, in addition to the elements stated above regarding claims 1, 36, and 71, the combination fails to disclose wherein said method is performed within a server device operatively coupled over a network to a client device; wherein said automatic digital audio mixing is resident on the server and initiated upon receiving one of said at least two digital audio files from said client device.

Frederick discloses mixing software which can process streams of digital audio samples originating from a local area network; col. 1 lines 19 – 21, audio data 470 is received from the network interface and network audio data is always active in this example, audio received from the network contributes to the network and is mixed to be made audible; col. 13 lines 34 – 40.

Applying the mixer of the combination above to a computer based audio mixer as to receive audio from a network as taught by Frederick would thus perform said method within a server device operative coupled over a network to a client device. Since the network audio is always active the said automatic digital audio mixing is resident on the server and initiated upon receiving one of said at least two digital audio files from said client device.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the mixer taught by the combination to the computer based mixer

taught by Frederick. One would have been motivated to do so to create a computer audio mixer that achieves multi-stream audio functionality without interrupting existing application programs being run; col. 3 lines 24 – 28 of Frederick.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 108 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims and correcting the 112 issues of the base claims.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrew C. Flanders whose telephone number is (571) 272-7516. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 - 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sinh Tran can be reached on (571) 272-7546. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

acf


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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER